#### Pack Trains-The Freights They Carry-How They Are Londed-Sagnetty of the Mule. Any one who travels through the coun-

try west of the Rocky Mountains, will find cause for wonder at seeing, in places most difficult of access, towns of substantial buildtnes of which the material could not have come from anywhere in the neighborhood. And ye they may be hundreds of miles from a railroad. These towns do not differ in appearance or it their interior equipments from those in the East, except by the natural distinctions resulting from a different sort of inhabitants. Of course nearer the Atlantic we do not meet with the ponderous mining machinery so frequently seen in the mountains, but in the mountain hotels will be found the same furniture, heavy and light, which is used in the East; in the loons the same billiard tables on which the tournaments are played in New York. Indeed everything that is provided in places having easy communication with all manufacturing centres, can be found up in the mountains where it would seem that only a practised climber could go, or an anima entirely free from burdens. One article is certain to be met with in such places in greater profusion than is ever dreamed of in the East, namely, the ivory checks used for gambling. For gambling goes on in mos of the buildings, and in certain cases it never stops. There are some saloons which opened their doors ten years ago, and have never one closed them, or put by their gambling tables night or day. The principal sport is stud-hors poker; and in this variation of the standard game the first eard dealt is the only one known to the holder alone, every eard after that being thrown on the table face upward, and the bets being changed after each card.

And yet the whole of that town has been carried there, and most of it on the backs of horses and mules. In what are called pack trains they have carried the bricks that made the houses and all that the houses contain, including billiard tables and poker checks, over journeys that may have taken weeks to make and through places where the chances were that, before the train got past, some of the animals would go over a precipice, and per haps spoil a whole billiard table by dashing to pieces part of its bed. Pack trains are of course gradually retreating before the introduction of railroads, but it will be many years before they go entirely out of use and in some parts of the country they are likely to remain the only means of transporting freight. For many years there have been large companies which have owned and managed freight routes by means of pack trains in the same manner that other companies have controlled the various stage lines.

A regular freight train will sometimes have fifty animals, generally all mules, although horses are used. Mules are to be preferred, not because of greater sureness of foot, but for the reason that their backs are more level, their hips less prominent, and their withers lower than is usually the case with so that they are not so liable to be chafed by their loads. A mule can carry from two hundred to six hundred pounds, but those that can bear the greater weight are exceptional animals. No mode can be devised for fastening such a load that will prevent it from moving slightly when carried up and down steep hills; and when a back is chafed, there is little chance for healing it before, the end of the journey. The sight of a chafed mule will often make a man shudder. The back may have great raw and bleeding patches on it the withers become festered and swellen, the points of the hips, which come in contact with the load may be worn nearly to the bone the tail be rubbed by the crupper until it is bloody, and perhaps, in addition, the belly may be cut and pinched by the girth until it looks as fearful as the back. Yet on such an animal the load must be put every morning until he reaches the end of the journey or breaks down entirely.

There are two styles of apparatus for a mule's back to which his burden is fastened. One is called a pack saddle, and resembles very closely a sawbuck or the contrivance used on the backs of unbroken colts. The other is much more often seen, and it is called by its Spanish name, apparejo. This consists of two great saddlebags, each about two feet wide and three feet long, stuffed with may until they become three or four inches thick, and also with half a dozen willow rods running lengthwise inside, to make them keep their shape and hold

their load better.
These two bags are joined at the top by leather of their own width, so that when flung across the back they hang down the sides and reach the belly. Then their two lower ends are brought together by a broad girth or as it be broad, indeed sometimes as broad as six inches, for the severity with which it is tightened under the animal's belly would make even a hunter's groom stand aghast. The packer winds the buckskin thong that fastens the girth around his hand, and he and his assistant place their knees against the apparejo, and by the united strength of two mon, who are well used to making their weight and strength felt, the girth is drawn so tight that it sinks deep into the animal's belly and makes him groan and gasp as though he were in the greatest discomfort, if not in positive pain. And yet this apparejo, with its fearful cinch, must

stay on perhaps for ten or twelve hours. When this is done, the animal is ready for his load. To put this on requires two men, one standing on either side. If the load consists of several small packages, they are made up into two bundles, each one of which is securely lashed so that it will not come apart. Then a double rope, called the swing rope, is thrown over the apparejo, and the bundles are lifted up on the beast's back and the ends of the rope joined over them, so that they hang suspended, one counterbalancing the other. After these have been shifted and adjusted so that the weight is rightly distributed, they are ready to be fastened securely to the apparejo; and to do this a rope is used longer and heavier than the swing rope, called a lash rope.
When this is finally tied, it has the appear-

ance of a cat's cradic. It seems to have twice passed straight around the animal and twice round him diagonally, that is in the direction from his near shoulder to his off hip, and from his near hip to his off shoulder. In reality it has only gone once under his belly, and then has been caught on the corners of the apparejo, and has had a couple of turns in it by which the two straight strands going over the pack that at first were swayed on with all the packer's strength, have been further drawn apart on top until they make the figure of a diamond, and it is this which gives the name to the loop called the "diamond hitch," without which no pack can be securely fastened. The man who packs on the near side first throws the lash rope across the pack, and in doing so be gives it a peculiar twist that looks simple enough, but a person could watch him do it for weeks and yet have no clearer idea how it was done than a mere observer could get of the trick by which a monté man manages to hopelessly mix up his three cards.

To run a freight train of fifty animals takes five men. First there is the cargador or sharger. He is the master of the train. Besides him there is an assistant cargador and two sacanneros (herdsmen), who have the special duty of looking after the animals; and a cook. In a good country, a day's journey rarely exceeds twelve or fifteen miles, and where the way is rugged and difficult, it is less, of course. In such regions as New Mex-Ico or Arizona, where the heat is very op-pressive, the march begins very early, sometimes at 3 o'clock in the morning: and it may end before noon. The first man up is the cook. and he begins to bestir himself, or as they say in the West, to "rustle" soon after midnight. Then the two savanneros round up the mules and bring them into camp, where their halters or jaquimus are put on, and they are ready for

their apparejos. A well-trained mule knows his own apparejo and will come up to it and stand of his own accord. These are all fastened before a single load is touched, the cargador, who always

packs on the near side, being assisted by one savannero, and the assistant cargador by the other, the cook, after he has washed and packed his dishes, lending a hand wherever he is needed. Every animal, while his load is being adjusted, has his eyes covered by a leather strap so that he may not move, and when this is finished the strap is taken off, his jaquima fastened around his forehead, and he is turned loose again to wander by himsel until the train is ready to start. It takes two or or three hours to load the whole train. Ther the packers mount their horses, and one of them sets out with the mule that wears th bell immediately behind him. Just as soon as that animal starts, all the other mules that nov are senttered around feeding, lift their heads and fall into marching order.

The bell in the pack train is an instrument of the greatest importance. The whole crowd of animals respect nothing but its sound. It is never taken off the beast that wears it, and it seems to invest him with a strange attraction. Where the bell mule goes, the rest go and without it sometimes they cannot be made to budge. They follow it on the road graze about it at night, and the Indians, when they undertake to stampede a pack train which they frequently do, always take th one occasion a train was run off and the bell mule happened to fall and be killed. The Indians succeeded in keeping the rest with them without stopping, but the bell was afterward found by the men of the train. One night they reached the Indian camp, and suddenly they set the bell ringing. Then the whole trail of mules, which the Indians deemed safely corralled, fled, through all opposition, to the soun of their former guide, and once more returned to duty in the hands of their owners.

Behind the train come the other men. These have to keep a sharp look out on the packs, for the ropes are apt to stretch, especially if they got wet during the night; and frequently the cargador must dismount, leaving his horse standing on the plain, and with one of his assistants tighten up the load. A train is counted on to make from two and a half to three miles an hour.

Accidents are not rare among pack animals They often have to pass over old Indian trail where the road goes up seemingly impassable hills and around the edges of cliffs that for a footway have only sloping slippery rocks or which one would think no animal could get any hold at all. Or it may go up a path down which for years the crumbling debris of some cliff far above has tumbled, till the whole hillside is a lot of small, loose stones, of which great masses may be set in motion by a single touch. On such a place as this, only a poor footpath can be made; and although such roads are not impassable, it is impossible to tell when the crumbling bed may give way. If an animal is thrown off his balance, so that to regain it the slightest struggle is necessary, the probability is that the whole part of the path on which he makes the effort will go like an avalanche. He must go with it, and, being top-heavy with his pack, he will inevitably be thrown over and rolled down the hill head over heels, and the result will be a wreck of both mule and pack at the bottom. Severe falls often occur without serious injury. If the bottom of a hill is not too rocky, a mule may roll down fifty or sixty feet as if shot from a catapult, and bring up all sound, and with his pack intact. A tired mule has been known to deliberately seat himself and roll down a bank thirty or forty feet high just to see if he couldn't roll his pack off.

It is wonderful to see the wisdom of a pack mule on the march. Except that a man, followed the way, he is left to his own resources. As a rule the whole train marches in Indian file, but when the road lies across a smooth and even prairie, the train is apt to scatter a little, and five or six animals go side by side. The mo-ment that a ford is reached, however, or a diffleuit passage of any sort, they instinctively fall back again into rank, and each passes in turn. In going up or down a steep hill, if there is a trail, it will not be diverged from; but if there is none, the greatest freedom of progress is taken. And yet the whole train will ascend or descend on the same principle; that is, they will all follow a zigzag path. They may approach the hill in perfect order, but the moment that it is reached they scatter along its sides, crossing back and forth among themselves, making only short tacks, and thus passing over a seem ingly impassable hill with little greater effort than would be required for a gentle slope. Sometimes, however, the only trail goes straight up a hill so steep that each mule must have a lariat fastened round his neck and be helped up by men standing on the top; not that the mule could not carry the weight up so pack would unbalance him and pull him over backward.

Pack animals become exceedingly skilful in threading their way through a heavily timbered country, where the trails have been poorly cut out and little travelled over. They learn to judge the distance apart of trees between which they must pass. They can teli whether there is enough space for their packs to go through or not, or whether an overhang-ing bough is high enough for the pack to go under; and, strange to say, they seem to learn whether a tree or bough that will inevitably interfere with their passage can be brushed aside, or whether an attempt to pass it will result in carrying off the pack. In a pack train recently travelling in the Rocky Mountains, a mule that carried a pack rathor wider than the others was seen to stop before two strong trees, and, although several animals had aiready passed through with-out difficulty, he carefully examined the distance from one tree to the other, and, after de-ciding that they were too close for his load, he turned from the trail, plunged down a steep and rocky bank, and came round on the other side rather than try to force his way through. Another mule, right behind him, marched steadily along between these trees without trouble, but on finding himself confronted by a bough hang-ing across the path, so that it seemed likely to strike the top of his pack, he plunged aside into the forest, notwithstanding the fact that it looked thick and tangled; and, by a route of his looked thick and tangled; and, by a route of his own choosing, he reached the trail again beyond the bough that threatened to stop him.

Wherever any one will lead, a pack mule will follow. Without the guidance of a bridle rein or the touch of a whip, over the plains or through the mountains, up hillsides, crumbling or rocky, through furious torrents, and along the treacherous edge of precipiess thousands of feet high, these wise and patient beasts will follow the bell from morning until night, and carry their loads into regions where no man could live without their aid.

The Cost of Republican Junketing. Washington, Sept. 7.—Persons familiar with the subject estimate that the junketings and absented the subject estimate that the junketings and absente-sism of the present season have cost the country over a million of dollars. Were the time for which no service was rendered, and which is paid for all the same, taken into account, the amount would be much greater. Pro-curing appropriations nominally for inspections, but largely for pleasure up and down the coast, on the lakes, and in pleasant places, is a costly abuse and growing svery year.

Besides the Taliapous and Dispatch, which have been employed by Chandler and Arthur for mouths as pri-

Beades the Tallapoosa and Dispatch, which have been employed by Chandlar and Arthur for months as private vacts, at a daily cost to the Government of several hundred dollars, other Government vessels, notably revenue cutters, have been employed by pleasure parties, sometimes for protended tours of duty and sometimes without even that pretence. For the money thus spent it would be hard to find any valuable result. The highest officers of the Government have set the example in wrongs and abuses which Mr. Buchanan, as President, instantly stopped, but which since his time have grown into the Government like rottenness into a fallen free. It is a necessary conclusion that where so much is seen and gloried in, much that is worse and hidden exists. But the greatest evil is in the effect of the sample of the highest in office on all beneath them and throughout the Government. The unsoundness of and throughout the Government. The unsoundness of the best extends throughout the system. The time has come for renovation, which is possible only by a com-plete change in the dovernment.

The Third Brink Always on the House. A saloon keeper in Grand street, Jersey City. presents each customer who purchases two drinks with a third-who gratis. If they do not wish to indulge in a third glass them, they receive a check which cutties them to a drink at any time. The proprietor says that business has increased wonderfully since he adopted that plan. THE BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Bosrow, Sept. 8 .- " Boston is the appropriate place for unique things," said Mayor Palmer at the opening of the "Foreign Exhibition" on Monday. The sentiment came pat, for it is a unique exhibition. There never was one as poor.

Away out in the dusty and bricky Back Bay quarter is a huge building with several large entrances boarded up and two open. One of the latter, at the nearest end of the structure, is for the officers of the concern and people having business with them. The other, at the further end, is for the public. Inside, not much more than half the exhibits are yet in shape to be seen, but if the remainder is not more interesting that is rather for the better. A much greater assemblage of objects which can be seen to better advantage in the shop windows

would be only so much the more wearisome. Few of the many collections already arranged give one a new idea about the countries from which they come. Yellow slippers, packages of tobacco, embroideries, and rugs are all that there is to represent the resources of the Turkish empire. Some few pieces of gandy cotton goods, some tobacco and cigars, grains, sugar coffee and hammocks make up the more interesting but still paltry contribution of the American State of Guatemala. Germany sends execrable stained glass, a lot of ordinary copies of antique brasses, some Rhine wine, and min-eral waters. Of the French contribution, all that has as yet been unpacked is some furniture in very bad taste and a quantity of M Maillard's confectionery. In a corner of the building is a booth which appears to belong to the French section. In it three young women, who have been long enough in the country to learn to speak as bad English as they do French, serve an occasional customer with Yankoo potatoes, griddle cakes, and cider as pommes de terre frites, gateaux de Bretagne, and cidre de Normandie. Sweden has terra cotta basreliefs and statues after Thorwaldsen and the antique nest but not remarkably good. Faval has some common red earthenware, and Ire land is represented by a modern Celtic cross and some interesting old bronzes, flanked on one side by samples of oat meal and on the other by bottles of whiskey.

The Japanese exhibition, of which so much

other by bottles of whiskey.

The Japanese exhibition, of which so much has been said, makes but a middling show. The articles which have been brought directly from Japan are the poorest. The porcelain is none of it very good. By far the best of the modern work is in metal. Silver and bronze, colored in various ways and heavily glided in parts this heavy gliding is referred to as 'inlaying' on the explanatory cards affixed to the objects, are wrought into a variety of useful and ornamental things, napkin rings, goblets, tray, vases, &c. The exquisite neatness of the handiwork, the novelty of the designs, and the charming color in these matters make them equal to anything of the kind that has ever been done. A pair of small trays are ornamented with figures of the gods of wind and of thunder. The artist has seen the wind, for he represents it as rushing in the shape of a goiden fishtall out of the mouth of a sliver bar, which the god carries on his shoulders. The divinity has the features of a wolf, and a savage and spiteful expression. The thunder god has a malignant human countenance and is shown as amusing himself by rattling a huge chain, which appears and disappears among the clouds. In each of these little figures the moderling is excellent, the expression natural and strong, and the color effect produced by the use of silver, gold, and various mixed metals surprisingly good.

Specimens of modern red and gold lacquer are as good in their way as the metal work. The art of carving small objects in ivory and hard wood seems to hold its own very nearly. In other things there is a great falling off; in none more than in porcelains and enamels. In these departments everything shown has been produced for the European or American market, and agreate flort appears to have been put forth to make them as ugly as possible. Most of this work is inferior to French and American imitations of older and better Japaness wares, The portion of the Chinese exhibit which is now spread about on shelves and in cases in its exclus has been said, makes but a middling show,

up to a certain point; the contributed of the school and a man of 45 years of the school and a man of 45 years of the school and a man of 45 years of colors and in oil by Pessaro, the peculiarity of which is that they have the appearance of pastels. There are three pictures by Henoir, now at the head of the school, which show that, like Manet, he is getting beyond it. "The Fisherman's Children," painted in oils, has all the defects and some of the good qualities of an ordinary English water color. Boatmen's Breakhast-Boughwil's is much better, but still Opera," with two pretty young ladies, fufficient in our processing of the month of the mough, good in tone, and remarkable only for the uncommon liveliness of expression of the two precoclous little girls. This picture proves that M. Renoir can be original without being incomplete or outlandish.

Other good pictures are a snow scene, with a diligence overturned in a drift, by Courbet; an entombnent by four Levi; some horse that Italian paintings of more than ecommon merit, lear Reyal Highness the Princess Louise has a portrait in oils and some water colors very weak in drawing, but showing a good feeling for color, Photographs of paintings by Burne Jones, Watts, and others of the pro-Raphaelites are the most interesting things that have been sent from England.

Italian painting of masters, a good collection of old majolice ware, some Hailan tapostries, and a great many scraps of gorgeous oid Vonetian and Florentine and Minanese embroideries and laces and viewets. A relief, attributed in the catalogue to bonatello, is good and pretty; a Mindonna and child, painted on panel in Leonardos manner, is, of ourse, ascribed to him; there is a 'Irail Veronese,' a Correggiona and a great many scraps of gorgeous oid Vonetian and Florentine and Minanese embroideries and laces and viewes. A relief, attributed in the catalogue has belonging simply to the Spanish school. If the compiler of the catalogue had and the compiler of the catalogue had been equally modes in other cases

bed spread made forty years ago; and the associated artists of New York city, a set of embroideries of the very latest styles. Prof. Maris Mitchell of Vasser College has photographs of the sun's spots and of Satarm, and there is a library of women authors and of newspapers edited by women, among which we note the True Bisc of Paru. Ind., and the Ecening Democrat of Sherman, Texas.

The art department of the exhibition is a great improvement upon what it was in former years. The Director, Mr. F. T. Bobinson, has had the bold idea of placing a few masterpieces of foreign artists like Corôt and Fromentin here and there on the walls, so as to furnish a standard of comparison by which one may judge of the degree of excellence to which our own men have attained. It may be partly due to his skill in hanging: but the result is very gratifying to the particule mind. Eakins, Sartain. Beckwith, Edwards, Homer, Robinson, Ulrich, Allen, stand up well to Bouguereau, Bonnat Daubigny, Knaus, and Lambinet, Mr. Eakins as "A Quiet Moment" is a strong and sober picture. Mr. Tom Robinson's cattle are lifelike, Mr. Sartain's landscape is both resules and effective. It hangs beside a fine Daubigny, and it gains rather than losses by the neighborhood. A feature of this exhibition is that nothing was rejected. Every picture offered was hung in some part of the building, though the worst were excluded from the galleries. Coming normaliparts of the country, it is surprising, under this rule, that the general average should be good. But so it is, better than the average of our New York Academy exhibitions, from which hundreds of nictures are turned away, Many of those accepted here must be as bad as the worst of the rejected, and it would seem that some of the rejected, and it would seem that some of the rejected, and it would seem that some of the rejected must be worthy of a place—perhaps on the line.

FLOATING HOUSES ON THE RIVER. The Periodical Movements of the New York Oystermen-A Vast Trade.

Two men were standing at the head of one of the East River open piers yesterday after-noon. While one looked down at the pave-ment, as he knocked bits of wood and dirt about with a long rule used in measuring lumber, the other wrote down on a handful of loose paper the facts which the first man was telling. As they talked a colored boy about 14 years old wandered along the pler, staring, with the nir of one who was in a strange place, at the rigging of a schooner on the north side. As he reached the outer end of the pier he had a clear view of the river. Stepping upon the heavy timber at the end, he looked down the river and then up. When he did this he stood perfectly still an instant, and then. looking hurriedly around, started for the other end of the pier as fast as he could run. Nearing the two men, his great white eyes rolled as

he shouted:
"Hi. yah! Dey's had a freshit up de ribber. and yere's de fust house what's done floated

The two men looked around. Sure enough

The two men looked around. Sure enough, a neat two-story frame house about 20x28 feet was floating along down toward the bay. It had a peaked root and the front ran up square, after the manner of country stores. A man was sitting on the uncovered porch in front of it quietly smoking a pipe. One of the men at the pier looked at the sight in astonishment. The other laughed and said:

"The oyster dealers at the foot of Broome street are moving over to the foot of Perry street, North River."

On the north side of the pier at the foot of Perry street were half a dozen houses like the one seen in the East River. They were built on square boxes called barges. They were arranged promiscuously at the pier, while a seventh was being towed in among the canai boats and sloops that blocked the slip. A long row of these houses was in the slip below the pier. "James W. Boyle" was painted on the iront of one of the unarranged houses.

"What is the meaning of this?" was asked of Mr. Boyle.

"The oystermen who have been doing busi-

pier. "James W. Boyle" was painted on the iront of one of the unarranged houses.

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"The cystermen who have been doing business at the foot of Broome street. East liver." he said, "have for a long time been discussing the propriety of having our depots all as near together as possible it will be more convenient for the customers and better for us. Yesterday we began to put our notions into effect. We cut loose from our moorings over there, tied on to tugs, and here we are. The rest are coming. We expect to fill this slip here as the one below there is filled. We are not settled quite, but we will be by Monday."

Twenty-live years ago the cyster markets were situated at Coenties slip on the cust side, and at Washington Market on the west. The lirst move up town was to Catharine Market on the east side, and to Spring street on the west. The cystermen did not remain very long at Catharine Market, the most of those who were there going on to Broome street, where they tied up about seventeen years ago. A few went around to Spring street. About filteen years ago the Spring street market was moved up to West Tenth, and now the Broome street men have followed. The row of little frame houses, with baskets and barrols of cysters packed three deep all over all partor floor, with the basement filled with cysters in bulk, with a neat little office, occupied by a man who frequently eats 100 Blue Points at a sitting, in one corner of the kitchen, and with the garret filled with tongs, sails, ropes, and other dunnage used on the sloops, will extend from West Tenth to West Lieventh street.

The cyster business has had the remarkable growth of 300 per cent. In the past five years. Formerly about all the cysters were brought by schooners and sloops, and other thousands by the cars. New York city alone consumed 8,000,000 bushets as week. Thousands are brought by schooners and sloops, and other thousands by the cars. New York city alone consumed 8,000,000 bushets as season, it i

8,000,000 bushels last season, it is said. The out-of-town trads is enormous, also. The capital invested in the New York cyster business is estimated at \$25,000,000, the commission business, which once flourished, having died out. The number of people who find employment is also very large. At Princes Bay 3,000 men are employed, and their wages amount to about \$7,500 at day. At Great South Bay 8,000 are employed at wages not quite so large. The 3,000 oyster houses of this city employ about 10,000 persons. It is estimated that 50,000 persons in this State make their living in handling oysters. So rapidly is the business increasing that the larger dealers are beginning to substitute steamers for the old style sailing boats in getting their oysters to market.

What is the state of trade at the opening of the season? was asked of a large dealer.

"Prices are about the same as last year, but the volume of our trade is twenty-five per cent, larger. The quality of the oysters is the best in ten years. Just now we are handling Hookaways, Shrewsburys, and East Rivers."

"What are East Rivers?"

"It is the trade name for all oysters brought from the Sound. Then we have some cheap ones from Princes lay and Keyport. According to law, the Biue Points will come in on the lifteenth."

A number of baskets of clams stood near.

ing to law, the Bine Points will come in on the fifteenth.

A number of baskets of clams stood near. Referring to them, the dealer said: "It has been a good season. To see what is printed about clambakes and clam chowder, one would think that the clam business was about as large as the oyster business. The fact is we sell more oysters in the summer, even, than we do of clams."

"Oysters in summer?"

"Certainly. Oysters spawn in summer, and so do clams, for that matter. Neither oyster nor clam is fit to eat when spawning. But the beds do not all spawn at once. When, for instance, those at Oyster Bay are spawning those at Rockaway are not. There is always an abundant supply of healthy oysters all the year round. If the laws only protected oystermen in New York as they do in Connecticut the business would be greatly increased beyond its present proportions, to the advantage of the consumer and to the salvantage of all who are directly interested in the business."

# NEWS FROM SIAM.

Chinese Hostility to the French-A Stamese Minister to the United States.

A private letter received by a gentleman in this city dated Bangkok, Siam, July 2, says:

There are symptoms of discontent among the Chinese residents in this city, and fears are entertained that the concealed hostility to the French invaders may result in an open demonstration which may seriously complicate the King and his Government. The French representative has recently had several audiences with his Majesty at the palace, and it is presumed that important questions relating to the Chinese and their attitude toward the French were the principal subjects discussed. The Chinese constitute about one-fourth of our population, and their sympathy is entirely with their native country in the anticipated war with France.

The King of Siam is buying trade dollars in Singapore and Hong Kong at 90 cents on the dollar and converting them into new Siamese ticals. The ticals are current at 60 cents in any part of the kingdom, and it is said one trade dollar will produce two ticals. In Singapore and Calcutta the tical is valued at 42 cents.

The King of Siam has appointed his itoyal Highness Prince Krom Mun Unorth Minister to England and the United States, and his Royal Highness Prince Prisdong Minister to France and the Continental countries of Europe. A private letter received by a gentleman

News from the Training Squadron.

News from the Training Squadron.

The United States training ships Saratoga, Portamouth, and Jamestown, each with a crew of 150 spprehices, under command of Commodore S. B. Luce, commandant of the training squadron, will rendervous at New York about Got. 10. and will said up the High control of the training squadron of the training squadron will be the training at the training and the fortsmann cristration as we at Lisbon and the Portsmouth and Saratoga were cruising along this coast. Of 2.856 boys examined from August 1883, 1119 were accepted, and of these 079 calleted. Of the 879 boys enlisted, 600 were American born 337 halling from New York State. The New Hampshire, which is the flagship of the training squadron, will be permanently statimed at Coaster's Hartor Island, Newport. The Minnesota will remain in New York harbor for the winter. Boys who wish to enlist, and who have the consent of their parents can apply on board the Minnesota, at anchor of West Twenty-libral street.

WHI THEY GET NEW NAMES.

People who have Found Cause to Change Queer reasons for getting their names changed are given by most of those whose change of name is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Ever since the amendment to the Constitution of this State, which favors general rather than special legislation, there has been a disposition to get names changed by the court rather than by the Legislature, although both methods are lawful. There is an element of difficulty and delay about the legislative method that likewise tends to bring it into disfavor. A private bill of that nature often falls to pass in the

hurry of the closing hours.

The court process is very simple. Public notice must be given to all who are interested. A petition must be presented, giving a full statement of the case, and embodying the reasons why the change is desired. Almost always the petition is granted at the special term of the court next succeeding its presentation. Care is taken to secure proof that there are no legal reasons why the name should not be changed, such as the existence of notes of hand, written liabilities, bail bonds, suits at law, or business obligations. A married man cannot legally get his name changed without the knowledge of his wife. It is usual for husband and wife to get their names changed together, or for whole families to apply at oneo.

A common reason for the change of name is given in the case of George Eeles, whose name was changed to George Ballantine Ellis by Judge Van Brunt in November, 1880. The petition stated that Mr. Ecles was 35 years old, and had been nine years in business; that he was subjected to great inconvenience and annoyance by reason of the peculiar orthography of his name, which had frequently placed him at great disadvantage in his business relations with strangers, had subjected him to much embarassment, and had been detrimental

tions with strangers, had subjected him to much embarassment, and had been detrimental to him socially and otherwise. The petitioner said he proposed to engage in business on a more extensive scale, so that the frequent use of his name would be necessary, and questions would constantly arise as to how to spell it. The name would be necessary, and questions would constantly arise as to how to spell it. The name was written Eeles, and pronounced Elis, but was, according to the petition, frequently pronounced "Eels" by strangers, so that its bearer was continually called upon to spell his name. The petitioner made alidavit that there were no judgments against him, and no suits at hw, and that his name was not signed to any instrainent of record in this State or otherwise.

William Kirchgesner, aged 28, got permission from Judge Van Brant to change his name to William Kirchner. He said in his petition that for purposes of convenience and plain pronunciation of his name he had for a number of years pastassumed the name of Kirchner; that this change had become familiar to his friends, and was far easier to pronounce than the name of Kirchgesner. For a similar reason Mr. Carl L. Rosengarten got three syllables taken off the end of kis name, and became known thereafter as Carl L. Rose.

Divorce is a frequent cause for a change of name, Agnes Milligan, divorced in 1876, reamed her maiden name of Agnes Geddes by permission of Judge Van Hoesen in December, 1880, Francis Haffner Rossbach of 134 East Fortieth street, 19 years old, got his name changed to Francis Haffner Rossbach of 184 East Fortieth street, 19 years old, got his name changed to Francis Haffner Rossbach of 184 East Fortieth street, 19 years old, got his name changed to Francis Haffner Rossbach of 184 East Fortieth street, 19 years old, got his name changed to Francis Haffner Rossbach of 184 East Fortieth street, 19 years old, got his name changed to Francis Haffner Rossbach of 184 East Fortieth street, 19 years and then his petition. Harriet A. Keller for te

changed to Emma Thorne hilters years atter her father abandoned his family. Judge Van Brunt permitted her to assume her mother's maiden name.

The long use of assumed names on the stage, or in authorship, or in business, is frequently accepted by the court as a valid reason for legalizing a change of name. John Howard Steer was permitted by Judge Van Hoesen to assume the name of Howard Saxby. Steer's petition asserted that he had for a long time been a correspondent under the name of "Saxby;" that he had written several books under that name, and that the legal change would benefit him. The real name of the well-known setor John T. Raymond was John O'Brien up to April 8, 1881, when Judge Paly permitted him to retain the name of Raymond upon the petition declaring that that name is now of professional value to him. Marion Florence Leslie, widow of the late Frank Leslie, was permitted to assume his name, for the reason that it was the request of her husband on his deathbed that she should do so, and because the use of the name in the many publications of the late Frank Leslie was of great pecuniary value. Charles William Stuckenwrath of 28 Flith avenue got his name changed to Charles W. Stokes on his petition to the effect that he has become known in the theatrical profession as Charles William Stuckenwrath, but as Stokes. He declared that if his true name should be printed on programmes; that when he was at school he was subjected to ridicule, and that since he was fourteen he had been known, not as Stuckenwrath, but as Stokes. He declared that if his true name should be printed on programmes; it would provoke unfavorable comments in the audience. Judge J. F. Daly changed the name of the petitioner and his wife. Sarah Ellen Stuckenwrath, to Stokes.

Edward Lehman got his name changed to Edward Bunger, His petition stated that at the time he was christened there had been no eremony of marriage between his mother and his father; that he is elder brother, the sen of

cheme ne was christened there had been no extensiony of marriage between his mother and his father; that his cluer brother, the son of his mother and her his hand, hunger, and informed him that Mr. Bunger was not his formed him there are not have not him to he his father; that Bunger was dead, and his mother, Mrs. Bunger, wished to leave him, as her son, a large sum of meney in bank, but his brother had threatened to contest the will.

John Tovey, proprietor of a brewers' journal, got his name changed to Exbevt John Tovey, His said that he supposed until resently that he had become known as a reporter and proprietor as Alfred E. Tovey. Henry Lucas sims, son of the distinguished surgeon and specialist in the diseases of women, got his name changed to Henry Marien Sims, on the ground that this association with his father's name would be of benefit in his practice, and that there are numerous other physicians by the name of Sims both in this sountry and in the hadron of the real control of the rea

Solomon assumed the same of Charles Smith she is mother had prouved a divorce, and the protect in the property of the provided and proved and the state in the force in the change was an an of charles on the force of the same of his "uncle and benefactor," Noah Green had his name changed to George Broit, the name of his "uncle and benefactor," Noah Green had his name changed to Noah Green Felice because his wife had carried on husiness under the name of Felice, "with cappilat beforeign to your pertinoart," Loopoid Green Felice beaute his wind had the control of the provided his provided had been beneforth known as Jaros. Emil Lashanskey, on account of his name being continually misspelled and his correspondence either not delivered to some other person, got his man changed to Emil Lambert, and the his mother's mane. Sophie France, on being divorced Lambert, and the work of the control of the co

## HEAVY LIFE INSURANCE.

The Large Policies that are Carried by Some Rich Men.

Not very long ago the British life insurance companies were called upon, within the short space of one year, to pay the enormous sum of \$6,250,000 on policies on the lives of three heavily insured noblemen, viz., the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Anglesen, and the Earl of Fife; and shortly afterward th same companies paid \$1,250,000 insurance on the lives of two noblemen, making an aggregate sum of \$7,500,000 insurance paid on five lives. About fifteen years ago the heirs of Sir Robert Offton received from the life insurance companies of Great Britain \$1,250,000, that being the amount of insurance which he carried. King Umberto of Italy is making efforts to obtain insurance on his own life for \$600,000. The

Umberto of Italy is making efforts to obtain insurance on his own life for \$600,000. The Italian insurance companies refused to take the risk and application was made to English companies with no better success. Ring Umberto has comparatively impoverished himself by paying his father's debts. Dom Pedro II., the Emperor of Brazil, carries a large life insurance in foreign companies. Napoleon III. had an insurance of \$600,000 on his life, and this was the chief reliance of the Emperos Eugenie after his death. One English Earl has his bife insured for \$1,000,000, partly in American companies.

The largest life insurance written for any American prince is that of W. K. Anderson, the oil prince of Titusville Pa. who is insured for \$10,000. The late James Park Jr. of Pittsburgh had his life insured for \$350,000. Among Americans insured for \$300,000 or more are Hamilton Disaton of Philadelphia John Howe of St. Louis W. H. Langtey of Galleonolis, Ohio; and J. B. Stottson of Philadelphia of New York, \$255,000; F. W. Davoe, New York, \$250,000; Cyrus W. Field, New York, \$240,000; Charles Prant, New York, \$165,000; H. B. Hoterts, New York, \$200,000; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee, \$170,000; John Gibb, New York, \$165,000; H. B. Hyde, New York, \$165,000; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee, \$151,000; and M. P. Cyde, New York, \$170,000; Charles Prant, New York, \$165,000; H. B. Hyde, New York, \$165,000; E. A. Moen, New York, \$151,000; and W. P. Cyde, New York, \$143,000; Charles Prant, New York, \$165,000; H. B. Hyde, New York, \$165,000; E. A. Moen, New York, \$151,000; and W. P. Cyde, New York, \$143,000; Charles Prant, New York, \$165,000; H. B. Hyde, New York have policies of \$120,000 each; De Witt C. Wheeler is insured for \$110,000; H. B. Hyde, Hateh, \$76,000; William Fullerton, \$75,000; and H. B. Claffin, \$75,000.

The famous Col. Dwight, whose heirs claimed \$263,000 insurance on his life, asserting that he died at Binghamton, N. Y. in 1878 sought to obtain even a larger amount. They got about \$50,000 insurance on the life of James Pyle, had an in

# Getting Rendy to Debate.

Fifty young mon, called together by a letter that appeared lately in The Sys advocating the formation of a debating club, met in the court recon at Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue on Thursday, with ty second street and Seventh avenue on Thursday, with representatives of the Moadam Political Science Club, and reorganized that society and elected new officers as follows: E. A. Casey, President, M. Katz, Vice-President, Max Booched, Recording Secretary: Milton Good And, Corresponding Secretary James Y. Court, Treasurer; Mr. Graham McAdam critic, George P. Kohlman, J. Tange, J. Donoblas, Secretary Committee, The objects sought for the Maximum men, as defined for political district whise pulling men, opportunities for the display of youshful declamation and bembluse for the display of youshful declamation and bembluse for the display of youshful declamation and bembluse for the display of youshful declamation, and bembluse for the display of youshful declamation, and bembluse for the display and touching the interests of every young the household of the day, and touching the interests of every young Austrian citizen. The McAdam Club, out of which the new organization was formed, was composed of members of the New York Evening light School, who had met in the court room svery Wednesday evening for six months.

\*\*Story About a Tree Tead.\*\*

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8,—In the fail of

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—In the fall of 1801 Mrs. William Reddeld, living in this village discovered a tree toad on a calla bily which she had petted covered a tree toad on a calla lily which she had potted and removed to the house. The toad was not disturbed, and it remained in its adopted home all winter, burying itself in the earth in the flower pot, and staying beneath the surface most of the time until spring. The plant was carried out of doors in the spring, and the toad came out of the ground and same its shrill song all summer on the fly, and when the flower pot was taken in again in the fall furned itself as before. Early last spring it disappeared, and was not seen areals until son day last, when it was discovered in its old quarters and with it a companion. The two toads scene to have selted down contentedly in the flower pot. During the daytine they step while chinging to a calls leaf or take, and in the evening they serenade the household with their peculiar diet.

# A Great Year for Pears.

"This is a remarkable year for pears," said a Washington Market fruit dealer yesterday afterment, "I have never known them to be so abundant and of such excellent quality. Fears are 50 per cent cheaper that they were last year. The finest farilette bring 50 a barrel, while these rough looking pears of the same variety sell for \$3.50 a barrel. The appearances of fruit determines its price more than anything cise. These pears, put up in near-looking backets, and arranged with an eye to artistic effect will sell for 25 per cent, more than they would bring in ordinary backets."

CURIOUS FRATURES OF ACTUAL 1.11 12

An Extraordinary Battle Among Bets.

An Extraordinary Battle Among Beco.

From the St. James's Questie.

Two days ago the Topsham Horticultural and Cottage Carles, Sected hed us annual exhibition at The Retreat near Exetet. One of the tents was occupied by the Devon and Exeter Reekcopers' Association, and among its exhibits was one which exetted a very great deal of interest. This was a case containing several thousand dead drones, which had lost their lives in a sangularity battle a couple of days previously. As well-known aplarian was visiting a friend's house a day or two previously, and on commit of one of the bee hiven it was tound that there was great uproor inside. Closer inspection showed the ground telow the hive to be covered with several hundred deal drones, and humaded that we still being brought to the entrance and bundled out by the workers—generally by being seased behauf the head and dranged among to the gatt, where as a kind of farewell a sting was given to them.

Examination of the Islan revealed the fact that they had been severely landied; many were headless, other the control of the co

Prom the Canton Commercial Advertiser.

On the 27th of July, the day before thely failure, the Shaws represented to the banking house of Forg & Co. of Boston that they were in a prosperous and solvent condition, and obtained from them a foan of \$100,000 cash. On the 28th—the very mext day—their assignment was recorded in the 8t Lawrence County County of the County of Shaw Bredhers in this county. For the purpose of putting a notice of such an attachment against the property of Shaw Bredhers in this county. For the purpose of putting a notice of such an attachment on record in our thousty Clerks office, the Hon. W. P. Cantwell of Malone came to Canton on Saturday last by the noon train, accompanied by Mr. Fogg. It appears that the Shaw Brothers had also discovered the defect in their assignment and bad executed a new one, which was being conveyed to Canton for record by Thomas J. Kennedy, a young law clerk of Boston, who happened to be on the same train. The parties were unscrusinted, but for some reason soem to have been mutually suspicious of each train. The parties were unscrusinted, but for some reason soem to have been mutually suspicious of each train, and each determined, upon the arrival of the train at the Cerribian of the Arrival of the Carlon of From the Canton Commercial Advertiser

### Preparing to Celebrate Luther's Fourth From the Athenicum.

From the Athennum.

The colobration of the fourth contonary of Lather's birth is producing a crowd of books, pamphlets, photographs, of engagins, and engagings upon Lather and Lathersh subjects, and engaging upon the later and Lathersh subjects, and engaging upon Thomas The feets libra is unsersion; has been the later being size of the singing unions by various learn being issued for the singing unions by various learn being issued for the singing unions by various learn being issued for the singing unions by various learn being issued for the singing unions by various learn being issued for the singing unions by various learn being issued for the singing unions by various learn Luther, 1483-1546, and on the reverse his words, "Here stand I can be other, God help ma."

One artist has produced a portrait which is being printed in oil colors for the milion, and he claims that the likeness is entirely new and original, shuming the antique and crops single for the color than the masses at unnimal prices but studies of Luther's life and work of a higher and more expensive character are also very numerous. Statiettes after the various Luther monuments are also largely manufactured for 'hut and palace, school and house poor and rich," and even lintering for illumination with Luther's portrait are announced.

### Storm Sounds to a Telephone.

Storm Sounds in a Telephone.

From Engineering.

A correspondent of L'Ingénieur Conseil, signains himself with the initials. E. B.," occupied himself during the violent thunder storm which occurred at Brussels on Jane 29 in listening to the storm sounds in the telephonic wire. It was, of course furnished with a good lightning conductor, and under such circumstances he is convinced that the experiment was not attended with danger. During the height of the storm there was a continuous noise, which could only be compared to that of frying. From time to time it would grow budger; sometimes there would be a little popping exactly the sometimes there would be a little popping of each the abudder of the continuous noise, which could be carried as a continuous there would be a little popping of each the abudder; sometimes the series of grease on a red-hot from plate. This last noise came abruptly and load with each fash of lightning, and seemed to precede it. The observer was satisfied that his ear was surprised by the fisch. The same noises were often produced when there was no accompanying flash, but shen they were less loud. Their force seemed to have no connection with the peaks of thunder.

On the 600 lines of telephone wire which focus at Brussels, not one apparatus was damaged by the storm, its effects being altogether expended upon the lightning conductors and storm warning superatue. This security is effects being altogether expended upon the lightning conductors and storm warning superatue. This security is security to the constant noise heart walnesse contributions to the study of atmospheric electricity. He is of opinion that the constant noise heard in the wires proves the stiffs in them of a current of atmospheric electricity. He is of opinion that the constant noise heard in the wires proves the stiffs. In them of a current of atmospheric electricity to telephonic lines overspreading a town would be its best possible protection against lightning.

# He Carried the Last Confederate Fing.

He Carried the Last Confederate Flag.

From the Arkanson Tractiler.

"Talk about my war record," said an Arkansas orator at a political meeting. "By war record is a part of the state's instory. Why, gentlemen, I carried to the state's instory. Why, gentlemen, I carried to the state's instory. Why, gentlemen, I carried to the state's instory. "To I was here at the time."

"Thank you for your fortunate recollection," gramfully exclaimed the orater. "It is pleasant to know that there still live some men who move saids envy and testify to the courage of their fellow beings. As I say, gentlemen, my war record is a part of the state's history, for the gentleman here will tell you that I carried the last Confederate flag through this town."

"That's a fact," said the man who had witnessed the performance. "He carried the last Confederate flag through this town, and he carried it so blamed fast you couldn't have told whether it was a Union jack or a small-pox warning."

# Both of One Mind.

From the Detroit Free Press.

In front of a Detroit butcher shop yesterday a butcher sat cleaning a revolver. It was a rusty old "Colt," which had not been in use for years, and was to be put in order and traded off. A shoemaker came along directly and observed:

"Oc course there!! be an accident."

"Yes. I presume so."
"It isn't loaded, is it?"
"Oh, no.
"But it will go off?"
"Will will will go off?"
"Will will go off?"
"Statis will go off?"
"Certainty I could. Now if she was loaded Pd take a dead egint like that and pull the trigger, and—"
"The shoomaker jumped two feet high and yelled like an Indian, and when he came down he danced, and kicked, and galloned around until people thought him crizy! I was only after a crowd had cellected and cornered him up in the shop that my one found out the frontle. The latters had not clear another him he will be shown that the shop that my one found out the frontle. The latters had not be seen of the found of the shop that my one found out the frontle. The latters had not be along the socie of the four close consist to deav though.

"And don't i agree with your innocently responded the butcher." And don't I agree with you i innocently responded

Making a Reputation.

From the Waterberg American.

There is a story at his own expense, which the late Frof Massessimart Plaips used to fell with great give. In the days when he was a graduate student at New Hayen, he took a wake one morning with Prof. Newton, a man who lives at the world of anathematics, and simply exists in the common world of anathematics, and simply exists in the common world of ordinary things. Frof Newton as is his habit, started off on the companied of the started of the

### Mr. Flower's Pavorite Story. From the Whitehall Times.

Every man has his favorite story, and the lion leaswell F lower leits the tollowing:

"One day an old negro, clad in rags and carrying a burden on his head, annied said the Executive Chamber and dropped his load on the floor. Stepping toward the Governor, he said:

"Am you de fublic," eah?
"Heing answered in the affirmative, he said:
"I faid am a fac, like glad for meet yer. Yer see, I like way up dar in de back to de country and is a poor man, sah. I hear dar is some pervisions is de Con stution for de cultud man, and l'am ere to get some obtem, sah."

### Diving and Swimming Matches in Berlin. From the London Daily News, Aug. 25.

At the recent international swimming match in Serin some results were attained which deserve mention, as they may be interesting to English swimmers. In the long distance price swimming ever a first the long distance price swimming ever a first minutes a second in the property of the second in the state of the second water the greatest distance covered was 135 feet. The winner in the so-called Rereules diving, whereby a number of heavy non-weights have to be brought up in three attempts, lifted a lotal weight of eighty-direct pounds. The champion diver remained under water no less a time than eighty one seconds.

#### The Bog Tax in Parts. From the London Balty News.

From a return just issued by the Direct Con-tributions begarinen in Faris it appears that there are some 200000 degs in that capital while the tax is paid only in respect of one half that number. As the lax va-ries from five frames a year for a house dog to ten frames for prodies and other pet varieties, the loss to the nu-incipality is very considerable. It has been decided, therefore, that as every deg by law has to be provided with a metal collar marked with the hame and address of the owner. In fature this collar will, on the tax being paid be stamped with an include in mark as a receipt by an outsid appointed for that purpose.

# Blessed are the Peacemakers.

From the San Antonio Timer. Sonator Houston stepped between the puglists during the fight to separate those and received ablow on the back of the neck from Mr. Carr. intended for Mr. Bell, and a blow in the eye from Mr. Bell that was intended for Mr. Carr. This rather knocked the Sensor out of time.